



Malibu SURVIVAL Guide

Resident's Handbook for Emergency Survival



EMERGENCY NUMBERS



Fire, Sheriff Emergency	9-1-1
Sheriff Department (<i>Malibu/Lost Hills Station</i>)	310-456-6652
California Highway Patrol (<i>West Valley office</i>)	818-888-0980
Lifeguard (<i>Zuma Beach</i>)	310-457-2525
Poison Control	800-222-1222
Animal Control (<i>Agoura Shelter</i>)	818-991-0071
Water District 29	310-456-6621
Southern California Edison	800-655-4555
Urgent Care Center	310-456-7551
Malibu City Hall	310-456-2489
Caltrans	213-897-0383
Southern California Gas	800-427-6584
SMMUSD (<i>School District</i>)	310-450-8338
Malibu Tow	310-456-8006
Fire Station 70 (<i>Business Calls</i>)	310-456-2513
Fire Station 71	310-457-2578
Fire Station 88	310-456-2812
Fire Station 99	310-457-3706
American Red Cross	800-540-2000
TCEP (<i>Topanga Canyon</i>) Hotline	310-455-3000

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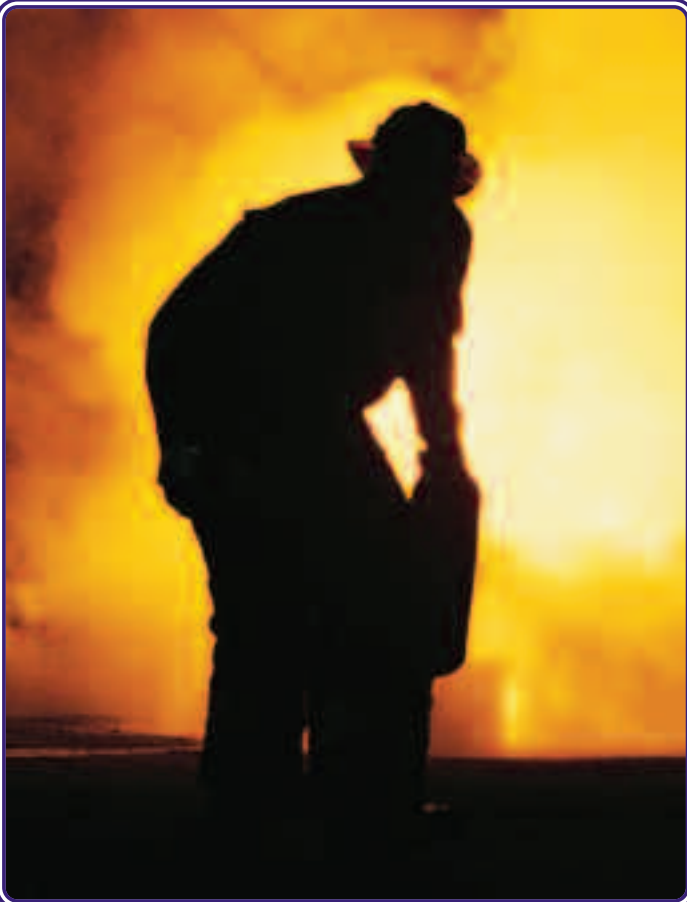
AFTER A DISASTER: THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

The aftermath of a disaster can be one of the greatest challenges one might ever have to face. The recovery process is complex and takes a long time. Here are some tips that might prove to be helpful:

- ✦ Take photographs as evidence of any damage you find. Write reports of damage you have sustained and also keep copies of all communications you have with any assistance agencies, local authorities, etc.
- ✦ Begin clearing debris. Make sure you have a good supply of equipment to protect you when you begin the clean-up process
- ✦ Non-governmental organizations, such as churches, will be helping those who need it. The American Red Cross will have mobile food distribution and financial aid for immediate needs. There may be other sources of financial assistance available as well, such as the Greater Malibu Disaster Recovery Project (GMDRP).
- ✦ County, state and federal agencies will be setting up assistance centers. Find out if a disaster has been declared and if there is a local assistance center being developed in your area. Register for disaster assistance with FEMA and/or the Small Business Administration (SBA) , if this is available. Information about this will be available in the newspapers and at City Hall.
- ✦ Don't remain isolated from others. Make sure you and your family find opportunities to talk to other people. This will help relieve the stress and may provide important information.

The following is a list of organizations who may help you after a disaster:

American Red Cross:	1-800-HELP NOW (435-7669) English 1-800-257-7575 Spanish
America's Second Harvest:	1-800-344-8070
Adventist Community Services:	1-800-381-7171
B'nai B'rith International:	1-888-388-4224
Catholic Charities, USA:	1-800-919-9338
Christian Disaster Response:	941-956-5183 or 941-551-9554
Christian Reformed World Relief Committee:	1-800-848-5818
Church World Service:	1-800-297-1516
Convoy of Hope:	417-823-8998
Corporation for National and Community Service Disaster Relief Fund:	(202) 606-6718
Feed the Children:	1-800-525-7575
Lutheran Disaster Response:	1-800-638-3522
Mennonite Disaster Service:	717-859-2210
Nazarene Disaster Response:	1-888-256-5886
Operation Blessing:	1-800-436-6348
Presbyterian Disaster Assistance:	1-800-872-3283
Salvation Army:	1-800-SAL-ARMY (725-2769)
Southern Baptist Convention - Disaster Relief: ..	1-800-462-8657, ext. 6440
United Jewish Communities:	1-877-277-2477
United Methodist Committee on Relief:	1-800-554-8583



INTRODUCTION

WELCOME to the Malibu Emergency Preparedness Guide. This booklet will help you to better prepare for, react to and recover from emergency or disaster situations that may face us in Malibu. Emergency situations become disasters when they overwhelm the resources that are here to protect the community. History has shown that Malibu is no stranger to disasters; therefore, it is important for every individual to understand how they can be as self-reliant as possible when disaster strikes.

There are three basic steps to emergency preparedness and this booklet will help with all three:

- ✦ Have A Plan;
- ✦ Have Supplies; and
- ✦ Know How To Get Information.

THE FAMILY EMERGENCY PLAN

For many people, it is not pleasant to think about disasters. It is very common for people to adopt an attitude of “It won’t happen to me!” in order to avoid having to think about emergency preparedness.

The fact is, the moment to start thinking about what to do during an emergency should not be as the emergency is happening. Planning should be done in advance, taking into account every member of the family, including pets, as well as every possible contingency.

When creating a Family Emergency Plan, you need to first identify what types of emergencies you might face. Then, for each type of emergency you should ask yourself two basic questions: “What am I going to do?” and “What am I going to need?”

Here are some of the basic elements of a family emergency plan:

- ◆ Know the location of all of your utility shut-off valves (gas, water, electric) and keep a wrench or tool stored near the valve if necessary.
- ◆ Assign responsibilities to family members, so everyone will know what to do.
- ◆ Make sure the plan accounts for those with special needs or issues as well as pets.
- ◆ Know your evacuation routes away from the house and away from the area. Identify alternate routes in case the primary route is blocked.
- ◆ Agree upon locations where the family can reunite if separated. One location should be near the home and one should be at a more distant location in case your local area is closed by authorities.
- ◆ Identify an out-of-state contact your family and loved ones can call in order to share information. (Often, the local phone lines will not work, but long distance lines will still be functioning.) Program that number into all family cell phones.
- ◆ Program the telephone numbers for the local emergency information sources into your cell phones (e.g. City hotline 310-456-9982).
- ◆ Share the plan with the whole family. Practice it and keep it updated.

In addition to your plan, here are some other important points to remember:

- ◆ Keep a Grab-And-Go bag packed with clothes and supplies in case you have to suddenly evacuate. (Remember to include pet supplies if necessary.)
- ◆ Learn first aid and CPR.
- ◆ Keep at least ½ tank of gas in the car at all times.

EMERGENCY SUPPLY KITS

In an emergency or disaster you are likely to be on your own for a period of time before government agencies arrive to assist. It is a very good idea to have basic supplies handy to last your family 7-10 days. In the event you must evacuate your home, have a Grab & Go kit packed, and also keep some emergency supplies stored in your car. **Basic Supply List for the home:** →



- ◆ Emergency water (1 gallon per person per day)
- ◆ First aid kit, including exam gloves
- ◆ First aid book or manual
- ◆ Canned or dried food, or emergency MRE's (Meals Ready to Eat)
- ◆ Can opener, non-electric
- ◆ Camping stove with gas canisters
- ◆ Flashlights & camping lanterns (with spare bulb and batteries)
- ◆ Portable radio (with batteries, solar power or hand crank)
- ◆ List of emergency telephone numbers
- ◆ Tool kit, including a pry bar
- ◆ Multi-tool or wrench for utility shutoff
- ◆ Fire extinguishers (A-B-C type)
- ◆ Extra prescription medications
- ◆ Pet food and medications
- ◆ Extra blankets or sleeping bags
- ◆ Camping toilet or plastic bags for human waste

EMERGENCY SUPPLY KITS

Grab & Go Kit contents:

- ◆ Clean clothes for 3 days
- ◆ Toiletry kit, including a small sewing kit and sanitary napkins
- ◆ Spare glasses, medications and other personal necessities
- ◆ Pet food, bowls & necessities for 3 days
- ◆ Small first aid kit including ibuprofen, acetaminophen or similar
- ◆ Multi-tool (Leatherman) or Swiss Army knife
- ◆ Leather gloves
- ◆ Particle/dust mask rated N-95 or better
- ◆ Goggles for eye protection
- ◆ Flashlight & spare batteries
- ◆ Emergency blanket (foil blanket)
- ◆ Bottled water
- ◆ Hi-protein food bars
- ◆ Spare cash (small bills)
- ◆ Fireproof box containing important personal papers, deeds and documents
- ◆ Emergency telephone numbers list
- ◆ Duct tape

Notes about your supply kits:

- ◆ Your supply kit(s) can be a duffel bag, backpack, suitcase or box
- ◆ Your kit(s) should be easy to carry and as lightweight as possible
- ◆ Consider a small case with wheels
- ◆ Arrange contents so that desired items can be found quickly without having to unpack the entire container
- ◆ Everything should be packed so that unused portions do not become dirty
- ◆ Make sure to also have an emergency kit in the car



GETTING INFORMATION

In an emergency, one of the things you will need the most is information. You need to know what the danger is, where it is, the locations of any safe areas or shelters, and what your best advised options are before you can decide what to do.

The City of Malibu maintains a telephone hotline with updated information in an emergency:

MALIBU TELEPHONE HOTLINE: 310-456-9982

City of Malibu website: www.ci.malibu.ca.us

Here are some local radio stations:

♦ KNX	1070 am	Los Angeles
♦ WPTD	1620 am	Malibu (PCH)
♦ KCLU	88.3 am	Thousand Oaks
♦ KGIL	1260 am	San Fernando Valley
♦ JILL-FM	92.7 fm	Thousand Oaks

A battery operated radio with spare batteries should be kept in a handy location.



Useful websites:

- ♦ California Office of Emergency Services (OES): www.oes.cs.gov
- ♦ L.A. County Emergency Operations Center: www.lacoea.org
- ♦ American Red Cross, Los Angeles Chapter: www.acrossla.org
- ♦ FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency): www.fema.gov
- ♦ National Fire Protection Association: www.nfpa.org
- ♦ Centers for Disease Control & Prevention: www.cdc.gov
- ♦ Emergency Survival Program: www.espfocus.org
- ♦ Weather Channel forecast: www.weather.com
- ♦ Emergency Digital Information Service (weather warnings): www.edis.ca.gov
- ♦ CHP traffic incident information: <http://cad.chp.ca.gov>

Automatic notifications to your telephone, cell phone or portable device: The City of Malibu uses a service to make automatic notifications about impending danger or other emergency situations. These notifications are automatically routed to any listed or unlisted telephone number in the City of Malibu area. If you would like notifications to be sent to a cell phone, text messaging device or email, please click on the Emergency Preparedness page at www.ci.malibu.ca.us and fill in the information requested on the online form. There is no charge for this service.

DEVELOP A NEIGHBORHOOD NETWORK

Neighborhood networks provide a way for neighbors to communicate with each other in the event of an emergency. By dividing a larger community into smaller clusters of streets and having a communications plan, these neighborhoods can keep each other informed by sharing the information they receive about an emergency that may be occurring. Each neighborhood can hold meetings to devise plans of action such as:

- ♦ Caring for children or assisting people with mobility problems or disabilities
- ♦ Rescuing pets
- ♦ Creating neighborhood directories and phone trees
- ♦ Sharing each other's utility shut-off location information
- ♦ Acquiring permission to enter a neighbor's home to retrieve items of value
- ♦ Organizing first aid and CPR classes or CERT (*Community Emergency Response Team*) training

The City of Malibu can help with planning a Neighborhood Network. For more information, contact the Emergency Preparedness department at **310-456-2489, ext. 260**.



UTILITIES

It is crucial to understand how to shut off your utility services such as gas, water and electricity. The following instructions were provided by the utility companies. Make sure all family members are familiar with them.

Gas Shut-Off:

Learn the location of the gas meter and how to shut off the gas supply valve. (This should be done only in an emergency when you see, smell or hear gas). The main shut-off valve is located next to the gas meter on the inlet pipe. Use a wrench and give the valve a quarter turn so that the bar runs crosswise on the pipe. The supply of gas is now shut off. Note: For reasons of safety, once the gas supply is shut off, it should be turned back on **ONLY** by a gas company employee or a professional gas installer.



Water Shut-Off:

The water shut-off valve is found where the water supply enters the house. Also, the main water shut-off valve is found with the meter in a concrete box in the sidewalk. Note: A special tool may be needed in order to turn off the valve. Check with the water company.

To shut off the water supply to the house:

- ◆ Remove the two covers on the service (there is a large outside cover and another smaller cover inside)
- ◆ While facing your home from the street, locate the customer handle. This handle is a straight handle. When the water is on, the handle is aligned with the direction of the water pipe.
- ◆ Turn the handle a quarter turn so that it runs crosswise on the pipe. The water is now shut off.



UTILITIES

Electricity Shut-Off:

Every responsible family member should know the location of the electrical switch box in the home. In addition, recognize which switch is the main switch for power to the house. The main switch may be located in the switch box or may be in the vicinity of the electrical meter. **DO NOT operate any electrical switches if a gas leak is suspected.**

To turn off the electricity in your home:

- ♦ Turn off the individual breakers (*switches*) first, then turn off the main switch

To turn the electricity back on:

- ♦ Turn on the main switch first, then the individual breakers



Telephone Services:

Telephone service may be interrupted after a major emergency. Remember to replace telephone handsets if they are knocked off their cradles, such as after an earthquake. Handsets “left hanging” will contribute to the telephone system becoming overloaded. In case of power failure it is recommended that you have a phone that does not require electricity.

When telephone service is interrupted, it will be restored in the following order:

1. Emergency services
2. Long distance service
3. Pay phones
4. Business & residential services

Calling 9-1-1 from a Cell Phone:

Please note that calls made from a cell phone may not reveal your location to the 9-1-1 operators as landlines do. For this reason, there are two important measures you can take when you connect with the 9-1-1 operator when calling from a cell phone:

- ♦ Give your cell phone number to the operator immediately (in case the call is dropped)
- ♦ Give the precise location of the incident you are reporting

MEDICAL SERVICES

-In an emergency, dial 9-1-1 for an ambulance.

- ◆ Malibu Urgent Care Center: 23656 Pacific Coast Highway. 310-456-7551
- ◆ UCLA Medical Center, Malibu:
23410 Civic Center Way, #E8. 310-456-1668
- ◆ Disaster Medical Team (DMT): The doctors and nurses who live or work in the Malibu area are prepared to respond to a local disaster by uniting as members of the Malibu Disaster Medical Team. Working in coordination with the Los Angeles County Paramedics, these professionals will work together to share resources and expertise in a major disaster. For more information about DMT, contact 310-456-2489 ext. 260.



Basic First Aid

Controlling Bleeding:

1. Check the scene for safety first, then check the victim.
 - a. Identify yourself and ask the victim for permission to help
 - b. Use basic precautions to prevent disease transmission
2. Cover the wound with a dressing, such as a gauze pad, and apply firm pressure
3. Cover the dressing with a roller bandage, not so tight as to restrict blood flow to the extremity. Tie the knot directly over the wound.
4. Elevate the injured area if necessary to reduce the blood flow to the injury. Do this only if no broken bones are suspected and if not causing further pain.
5. If bleeding does not stop:
 - a. Apply additional dressing and bandages over the first dressing
 - b. Apply pressure to pressure points in victim's arms or legs
 - c. Ensure 9-1-1 is called

MEDICAL SERVICES

Opening the Airway / Rescue Breathing:

If the victim does not appear to be breathing:

1. Ensure 9-1-1 is called
2. Gently tilt the head back and lift the chin
3. Look, listen and feel for breathing for 5 seconds
4. Use a CPR mask or other protective breathing barrier if one is available
5. Pinch person's nose shut, open your mouth wide and make a tight seal around the person's mouth. (For an infant, cover both the mouth and the nose with your mouth.)
6. Give 2 slow breaths, only enough to see the chest clearly rise
7. Check for breathing or any movement for 10 seconds
8. Continue rescue breathing if necessary, at a rate of one breath every 5 seconds (3 seconds for a child). Re-check for breathing and movement every minute.

If the victim is breathing but remains unconscious:

1. Place the victim on their side in case they vomit and monitor breathing and movement.

Choking:

1. If the person is unable to speak, cough or breathe, call 9-1-1
2. Identify yourself and ask victim for permission to help
3. Stand directly behind the person
4. Place the thumb side of your fist against the middle of the victim's abdomen just above the navel
5. Grasp and cover your fist with your other hand
6. Give quick upward thrusts
7. Continue until the object is coughed up. Stop if the victim becomes unconscious.
8. If the victim becomes unconscious, lower him/her onto their back and give 5 abdominal thrusts. Look inside the mouth after each set of 5 thrusts to see if object has been dislodged. If you see the object, use your fingers to remove it.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Shock: Going into shock can be fatal. Ensure 9-1-1 is called if you suspect shock.

Signs of shock:

- ♦ Breathing is fast and shallow. Victim seems to be panting.
- ♦ Capillary refill is longer than :02. (Pinch the victim's nail-bed or the palm of the hand at the base of the thumb. The color returns to normal only after more than 2 seconds).
- ♦ The victim is unable to follow a simple command such as "squeeze my hand"

Treatment for Shock:

- ♦ Call 9-1-1
- ♦ Lie victim flat on their back with their legs raised 8-10" above the ground
- ♦ Keep victim's temperature normal, not too hot, not chilled
- ♦ Treat victim very gently and give nothing by mouth in case she/he becomes unconscious



SCHOOLS

The Santa Monica-Malibu Unified School District has developed a Comprehensive School Safety Plan (CSSP) to ensure a safe learning environment and site-based emergency preparedness for all students, faculty and staff. The plan has been designed with the major emphasis on safety and emergency preparedness of all district employees and students. The plan shall include violence prevention strategies and actions to be taken in the event of a crisis.

Each principal or designee in collaboration with school site governance shall ensure the development of a site-level plan, in accordance with law, tailored to the specific concerns of each school. The plan shall take into account the school's staff, available resources and building design, as well as other factors unique to the site.



If your children attend private or public schools in the Malibu area, it is important for you to be aware of the school's disaster plan and include it in your Family Plan. You should be able to answer the following questions:

- ◆ Will my child be sheltered in place during a wildland fire or other emergency?
- ◆ If so, do I know what precautions my school has taken to ensure my child's safety?
- ◆ Does the school maintain a parent-provided disaster supply kit for my child?
- ◆ If so, have I recently updated the kit so it is current?
- ◆ Does the school have adequate emergency supplies on hand to care for my child?
- ◆ Will I be able to pick up my child or send someone else to do so?
- ◆ Will my child be evacuated? If so, where?
- ◆ If my child requires special medications, can a short-term supply of these be kept at the nurse's office for use during an emergency?

In case of emergency, do not call the school directly. School telephone lines are limited for personnel to summon emergency aid or to coordinate evacuation.

EVACUATIONS

Evacuation Warning (*also known as a Voluntary Evacuation*): When you hear an Evacuation Warning, it is time to prepare to leave the area. Gather your family, pets and important paperwork in order to leave in a timely manner. Most Evacuation Warnings become Evacuation Orders. If you are responsible for people in need of special assistance or if you own horses and/or other large animals, the time to leave is NOW.

Evacuation Order (*also known as a Mandatory Evacuation*): This is a directive from the Sheriff or Fire Department to leave the area IMMEDIATELY for your own safety. Failure to comply can endanger the lives of others including first responders and may result in personal injury or death. Follow the evacuation instructions of emergency personnel. Once you have left the area, you will not be able to get back in again until the restrictions have been lifted.

Community Evacuation Area: Zuma Beach (*Trancas end*): This is a temporary, short-term evacuation area where residents can assemble when forced to vacate their homes during a disaster. At this location, residents may be provided with updated information about the disaster, evacuation shelters or other important information. Once activated by the City, volunteers and City staff may be available to answer questions or relay information to City Hall or other agencies.

Red Cross Shelters: In a long-term evacuation, the City may elect to open a Red Cross Shelter for those affected by the disaster. The location of the primary shelter will usually be at Malibu High School, 30215 Morningview Drive, Malibu. Other locations may also be established. Call City Hall for additional information (310-456-2489).

Shelter-In-Place: If there is a hazardous substance in the air outside, the best place to be is indoors. If authorities advise to “shelter in place,” you should remain indoors and do what you can to prevent the outside atmosphere from entering your shelter space. Use duct tape and plastic to seal around windows and vents. Turn off air conditioner and fan units and seal the gaps around the doors and ducts to create as good isolation as possible. Listen to the radio for authorities to give the “All Clear” and do not venture out of your shelter space until then.



ROADBLOCKS

Following an evacuation, the Sheriff's Department is charged with the responsibility of keeping the evacuated neighborhoods secure. It is for this reason, as well as for reasons of personal safety, that roadblocks may be put in place to prevent access to an area after a fire has passed through. Roadblocks will not be lifted until authorities are convinced that an area is safe and secure to re-enter.

There are several different classes of roadblocks, depending on the severity of the situation:

- ◆ Level 5: Closed to all personnel
- ◆ Level 4: Open to Fire Department and Law Enforcement personnel only
- ◆ Level 3: Open to Fire Department and Law Enforcement personnel plus other critical personnel, such as utility agencies and City staff.
- ◆ Level 2: Open to the above plus residents and business owners
- ◆ Level 1: Open to the general public

Dolphin Decal program: In the event of a road closure that is expected to last multiple days, where residents are being allowed into the city, this decal may expedite passage into the restricted area. This decal will be used to assist in identification only and gives no special rights or privileges to the holder. At each roadblock, all motorists will be checked for proof of residency or business in the Malibu area or to ensure they have a Dolphin Decal on their vehicle.



PET PREPAREDNESS

During a disaster, the preservation of life and health extends to pets, as well as human beings. Be sure your Family Emergency Plan includes a provision for your pets, as well as for your family members.

- ◆ Know the location of pet-friendly hotels in case of evacuation. Check hotels and motels outside your local area regarding policies about accepting pets. Keep handy the telephone numbers of those that will accept pets, in case of emergency.
- ◆ Ask friends, relatives or others outside the affected area if they would shelter your animals.
- ◆ Keep the phone number of the local pet shelter handy: Los Angeles County Animal Control Shelter, 29525 Agoura Road, Agoura Hills, 818-991-0071
- ◆ Make a Pet Disaster Supply Kit
- ◆ Maintain current records including inoculation information and a photograph of each pet, for identification in the event your pet is missing or taken to a shelter.
- ◆ Make sure your pet is clearly identified. All pets should be micro-chipped, tagged and licensed.

Pet Disaster Supply Kit: *Store items in a sturdy container that can be carried easily and keep the kit in an accessible spot. Include the following in your kit:*

- ◆ Current photos of your pets, in case they get lost
- ◆ Name tags with telephone numbers
- ◆ Information about your pet's feeding schedule, medical conditions, behavior problems and the name and number of your veterinarian
- ◆ Pet first aid supplies
- ◆ Medications and medical records (stored in a waterproof container)
- ◆ Pet carrier, leashes, harnesses, etc.
- ◆ Food and water for several days, bowls, cat litter & tray, can opener
- ◆ Pet beds and toys, if possible



KNOW YOUR HAZARDS

Malibu faces many disaster risks on an ongoing as well seasonal basis. Consequently, it would be extremely prudent to reduce as much as possible the impact of those disasters by increasing awareness and preparedness at the individual, family and business level throughout our community.

Brushfires

Brushfires are a fact of life in Malibu. Stories of vast and relentless Malibu brush fires have been recorded as far back as 1835. The danger becomes even more acute when the community develops into a wildland urban “intermix”, that is, when the structures and the brush intermingle.

Brush clearance is the key to creating a defensible space of fire protection around your property. It is your legal responsibility to take the necessary actions to clear vegetation around any existing structures. Typical hazard reduction requirements include: —————→

- ◆ Clear all flammable vegetation within 200 feet from any structure
- ◆ Trees and shrubs should be free of dead wood and trimmed from the ground up to 1/3 of their height
- ◆ Remove limbs that are within 10 feet of a chimney. Cut away any dead branches and limbs that overhang the house
- ◆ Screen the chimney outlet (1/2” mesh) to prevent sparks from igniting the roof or brush
- ◆ Clean leaves, needles and twigs from roof gutters and eaves
- ◆ Clear flammable vegetation from within 10 feet of liquefied petroleum gas storage tanks
- ◆ Stack woodpiles away from buildings, fences or other combustible materials
- ◆ Access roads must be maintained with a minimum of 10 feet brush clearance on each side. Trees and shrubs overhanging the road must be trimmed to a minimum of 16 feet vertical clearance.
- ◆ Provide a minimum 3 feet clearance around all fire hydrants



RED FLAG WEATHER

The term “Red Flag” refers to certain weather conditions that lead to a greater possibility for a brushfire that starts to spread rapidly. These conditions generally exist when the winds exceed 25 mph and the relative humidity is below 15%. Southern California averages 15 Red Flag days every year.

During weather conditions such as these, listen to news reports on the radio or TV to see if a Red Flag Warning or Alert has been issued. If so, here are some additional protective measures you can take: —————→

- ✦ Park your car heading out (windows closed) and keep your car keys handy
- ✦ Disconnect automatic garage door openers and use the manual function in case of power failure before you are able to exit
- ✦ Place your box of important documents, photos and keepsakes inside your car
- ✦ Keep pet carriers readily accessible
- ✦ When you leave your home:
 - ✦ Keep drapes or other combustible window coverings OPEN or remove them completely
 - ✦ Close all interior doors of the house (this slows the spread of the fire)
 - ✦ Close all windows
 - ✦ Keep interior lights ON. (As long as power remains, your home will be more visible to firefighters through the smoke or darkness)
 - ✦ Move combustible furniture (sofas, beds, etc) away from windows and towards the center of the room



FLOODS

Winter storms in California can be deadly, causing flooding, flash floods, high coastal surf, mudslides, snowstorms and avalanches. Wherever you live or travel, you should be aware of the dangers of winter storms and be prepared to cope with them.

Before The Storm

- ◆ Keep insurance policies, documents and other valuables in a safe-deposit box
- ◆ Check your homeowner's or renter's insurance policy for flood insurance coverage. Most homeowner's policies DO NOT offer protection against flood losses. For information about flood insurance, call your local insurance agent or call the National Flood Insurance Program at (888) Call-Flood. (888) 225-5356
- ◆ Keep sandbags, plywood, plastic sheeting, lumber and other emergency building materials handy for waterproofing

During The Storm

- ◆ Tune in to local radio or television stations for emergency information and instructions from local authorities
- ◆ If flooding is likely and time permits, move valuable household possessions to the upper floors of your home

- ◆ If advised by local authorities to leave your home, move to a safe area before access is cut off by flood water. Establish an out-of-state family contact so that friends and relatives will know who to call to get information about where you are.
- ◆ Before leaving, disconnect all electrical appliances and if advised by your local utility, shut off electric circuits at the fuse panel and gas service at the meter. Avoid areas that are subject to sudden flooding.
- ◆ Do not try to cross a flowing stream where water is above your knees. Even water as low as 6 inches deep may cause you to be swept away by strong currents.
- ◆ Do not try to drive over a flooded road. This may cause you to be both stranded and trapped.
- ◆ If your car stalls, abandon it IMMEDIATELY and seek higher ground. Many deaths have resulted from attempts to move stalled vehicles.
- ◆ Do not sight-see in flooded areas. Do not try to enter areas blocked off by local authorities.
- ◆ Avoid unnecessary trips. If you must travel during the storm, dress in warm, loose layers of clothing. Advise others of your destination.

LANDSLIDES

Landslides are a serious geologic hazard common to almost every state in the United States. Malibu is susceptible to geotechnical hazards such as landslides, mud flows and debris flows. Regional maps depict numerous landslides within the City limits, extending north into the Santa Monica Mountains and unincorporated Los Angeles County. Hillside and canyon areas are especially prone to mud and debris flows after firestorms.

What to do BEFORE a Landslide



- ◆ Learn about landslide risk in your area. Go to the California Geological Survey's website at www.consrv.ca.gov/cgs and select the Geologic Hazards tab for more information about landslides, mudslides and debris flows.
- ◆ Discuss the risk from landslides and debris flow with your family. Discussing disaster ahead of time helps reduce fear and lets everyone know how to respond during a landslide, debris flow or other emergency. Everyone should know what to do in case all family members are not together.
- ◆ Develop an evacuation plan. Know where to go if you have to leave.
- ◆ Talk to your insurance agent. Debris flow may be covered by flood insurance policies from the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
- ◆ Watch the patterns of stormwater drainage on slopes near your home and especially places where runoff water converges, increasing flow over soil-covered slopes. Watch the hillsides around your home for any signs of land movement, such as small erosion signs, landslides or debris flows, or progressively tilting trees. Watching small changes could alert you to the potential of a greater landslide threat.

LANDSLIDES

What to do DURING a Landslide



- ◆ Stay alert and awake. Many debris flow fatalities occur when people are sleeping. Listen to a NOAA Weather Radio or portable, battery-powered radio or television for warnings of intense rainfall. Be aware that intense, short bursts of rain may be particularly dangerous, especially after longer periods of heavy rainfall and damp weather.
- ◆ If you are in areas susceptible to landslides and debris flows, consider leaving if it is safe to do so. If you remain at home, move to a second story if possible. Staying out of the path of a landslide or debris flow saves lives.
- ◆ Listen for any unusual sounds that might indicate moving debris, such as trees cracking or boulders knocking together. A trickle of flowing or falling mud or debris may precede larger landslides. Moving debris can flow quickly and sometimes without warning.
- ◆ If you are near a stream or channel, be alert for any sudden increase or decrease in water flow and for a change from clear to muddy water. Such changes may indicate landslide activity upstream, so be prepared to move quickly. Don't delay! Save yourself, not your belongings.

EARTHQUAKES

Earthquakes are unpredictable and strike without warning. They range in intensity from slight tremors to violent jolts. Injuries caused by earthquakes are usually the result of falling or broken debris and fires, rather than the actual movement of the ground.

Preparing for earthquakes takes planning, disaster supplies and mitigation activities.

- ◆ Make a Disaster Plan (see page 6)
- ◆ Have a Disaster Supply Kits (see page 7)
- ◆ Mitigation for earthquakes includes steps you can take to reduce the impact of an earthquake, including structural reinforcement to the house and chimney, strapping heavy objects down so they don't fall over or otherwise cause injury, and installing cabinet latches to prevent contents such as glasses and dishes from falling out during the shaking. Go to the FEMA website at www.fema.gov/plan/prevent for more helpful information.

During an Earthquake: Duck, Cover and Hold On! Protect yourself from falling or flying debris by taking cover underneath a sturdy object, such as a desk or table, and cover your head with your arms. Hold on to table legs in case the table is moved by the shaking. Stay away from glass or windows. (Avoid the kitchen -it can be a particularly hazardous location during an earthquake.) If you are indoors, stay inside. If outdoors, stay outside. Most injuries occur when people try to run into or out of a building during the shaking.



EARTHQUAKES

After the Earthquake: Do not panic. Remain calm. Be prepared for additional shocks.

- ◆ Wear heavy shoes and leather gloves to protect your hands and feet from broken glass
- ◆ Check for injuries - do not attempt to move the seriously injured,
- ◆ Check for other hazards, such as gas or water leaks etc. Switch off the utilities only if necessary.
- ◆ If you smell, see or hear gas:
 - ◇ Do NOT search for a leak with a match
 - ◇ Do NOT operate electrical switches or appliances- a spark may cause an explosion
 - ◇ Ventilate rooms by opening doors and windows
 - ◇ Vacate the house
 - ◇ Turn off the gas at the meter
 - ◇ Notify the gas company, or call 9-1-1
- ◆ Check sewage lines before using the toilet. If damaged, line the toilet with plastic trash bags.
- ◆ Check the outside of the building for structural damage
- ◆ Check closets, cupboards and all pipes for damage
- ◆ Replace telephone handsets and do not use the telephone except for urgent calls
- ◆ Listen to the radio for information



TSUNAMIS

A tsunami is a series of sea waves most commonly caused by an earthquake beneath the sea floor or an underwater landslide. As the waves enter shallow water, they may rise rapidly and inundate coastal areas with the potential of endangering lives and creating significant property damage. The first wave is often not the largest and waves may continue arriving for a number of hours.

Preparing for a possible Tsunami:

If you are near the coastline, an earthquake may be your only warning of an approaching tsunami, so it is very important to act quickly.

If you feel an earthquake, duck, cover and hold until the shaking stops. Count how long the shaking lasts. If severe shaking lasts 20 seconds or more, a tsunami might follow.

If you are at the beach and you notice the water has pulled back or run out, creating a vast expanse of exposed beach, this is a warning that a tsunami may be imminent.

Never go to the beach to watch for, or to surf, a tsunami wave!

Stay away from coastal or low-lying areas. Waves might continue for several hours and travel several times faster than you can walk, run or drive.

When you are that close, you will probably not escape the waves. Remember that a tsunami is a series of waves. Often the first wave may be the least dangerous. The waves may get progressively worse.

TSUNAMI WATCH: This means that a significant, distant earthquake has occurred. Tsunami approach is possible but not confirmed. Stay tuned to local radio and TV stations for information. Prepare for a possible Tsunami Warning.

TSUNAMI WARNING: This means that a tsunami approach has been confirmed. Stay tuned to local radio and TV stations for information and be prepared to evacuate if advised to do so by local authorities.

TSUNAMI EVACUATION: Those within the evacuation advisory area should immediately make their way to higher ground. Tsunami Safe Areas may be indicated by signs placed along roads at elevations of 90' or more above sea level. Stay tuned to local radio and TV stations for information about local Evacuation Centers.

TERRORISM

Terrorism is a politically motivated crime to elicit fear, panic and disorder. Devastating acts, such as the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, have left many concerned about the possibility of future incidents in the United States and their potential impact. They have raised uncertainty about what might happen next, increasing stress levels. Nevertheless, there are things you can do to prepare for the unexpected and reduce the stress that you may feel now and later should another emergency arise.

Types of Terrorism



- ◆ Explosive devices: Car bombs in Oklahoma City, the World Trade Center and suicide bombings around the world are testament that explosive devices are the most prevalent weapon in the terrorists' arsenals
- ◆ Cyber-terrorism: One way for terrorists to damage our economy is to hack into businesses' networks to destroy vital documents, shut down e-mail communications or any other computer-driven communications systems.
- ◆ Chemical, biological, radiological: The anthrax attacks in 2001 showed the nation that terrorists can use the postal system to deliver deadly toxins right to our mailboxes.

Protect yourself from possible terrorist weapons:

Remember to develop your evacuation and family meeting plan and have a good disaster supply kit at hand. Remember the following points:

The goal of the terrorist is to maximize the impact of any attack. Be aware of the possibility of secondary devices located in public gathering spaces and avoid those spaces if you notice something out of the ordinary. If you believe you may be in the presence of something which may be harmful or potentially harmful, remember the rule of "Time, Distance and Shielding."

- ◆ Spend as little time as possible in the vicinity - get away quickly!
- ◆ Put as much distance between yourself and the hazard as possible
- ◆ Get behind a shield of some sort- the bigger the better

If you believe you have become contaminated by some sort of biological or chemical agent:

- ◆ Get out of the contaminated clothing immediately. Don't wait.
- ◆ Cut off garments normally removed over your head- do not get the contaminates onto your head or face. Removes hairpieces and jewelry.
- ◆ Wash yourself off as completely as possible and dress in clean clothing.
- ◆ Seek a fire department decontamination unit and get decontaminated again if possible.

Hazardous Materials

These are chemicals that, under certain conditions, can be harmful or fatal to humans. If you suspect a hazardous materials incident, follow these important steps and remember the acronym **RAIN**:

Recognize a possible emergency - beware that an incident involving hazardous materials may exist.

Avoid approaching the incident. Use the Rule of Thumb (*below*)

Isolate the area - keep others from entering

Notify authorities (*call 911*)

Remember to stay uphill, upwind and upstream from any potential hazardous materials incident.

Rule of Thumb: Looking towards the incident, hold your thumb out in front of you at arm's length and close one eye. If you can still see the source of the incident (e.g., overturned tanker truck) on either side of your thumb, you are too close. Back away from the incident until your thumb covers the entire incident.



RATTLESNAKES

Rattlesnakes are the only reptiles in Southern California considered dangerous to humans. They are common-place and are most active during the spring and summer months. Snakes often sun themselves on ledges during the daytime or hide in warm areas, such as underneath logs or rocks, in trash piles or inside animal burrows.

Safety Tips:

1. Should you encounter a snake, leave it alone. If it is on your property, call Los Angeles County Animal Care and Control or the Fire Department to have it removed.
2. If bitten by a snake:
 - ◆ Immediately pull the victim away from the snake
 - ◆ Call 911. The victim needs to get to a hospital or clinic as soon as possible.
 - ◆ Immobilize the bitten area and keep it below the level of the victim's heart. If the bite is on the hand or arm, remove all jewelry or tight clothing.
 - ◆ Keep the victim as still as possible
 - ◆ If a snake bites your cat or dog, keep the animal calm and immediately transport it to a veterinarian whom you are certain keeps antivenin in stock for treatment.

WHAT NOT TO DO:

- ◆ DO NOT apply a tourniquet
- ◆ DO NOT suck out the venom
- ◆ DO NOT cut into the bite area
- ◆ DO NOT apply heat or ice to the bite
- ◆ DO NOT give the victim caffeine, alcohol or any medication



PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE

It is important to understand that disasters evoke strong psychological and physiological reactions in each of us. These reactions will vary according to the type of disaster, the time elapsed since the disaster struck and the emotional strength of the individual. The following types of psychological and physiological responses may be observed in people after a disaster:



Psychological Symptoms:

- ◆ Irritability or anger
- ◆ Self-blame or the blaming of others
- ◆ Isolation and withdrawal
- ◆ Fear of recurrence
- ◆ Feeling stunned, numb or overwhelmed
- ◆ Feeling helpless
- ◆ Mood swings
- ◆ Sadness, depression and grief
- ◆ Denial
- ◆ Concentration and memory problems
- ◆ Relationship conflicts and marital discord

Physiological Symptoms:

- ◆ Loss of appetite
- ◆ Headaches or chest pain
- ◆ Diarrhea, stomach pain or nausea
- ◆ Hyperactivity
- ◆ Increase in alcohol or drug consumption
- ◆ Nightmares
- ◆ Inability to sleep
- ◆ Fatigue or low energy

Many survivors of a disaster will have at least one of the above responses. Acknowledging your feelings and stress is the first step in improvement.

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE

The best way to manage the effects of disaster trauma is to take action to reduce stress. Only you can determine what strategies will work for you. If you make the effort to identify your personal stress reducers **before** an incident occurs, you will be able to better apply them in a time of crisis. You can also practice reducing stress by attending to the physical, emotional, psychological and mental health needs in your everyday life.

Meet Your Physical Needs

- ◆ Get enough sleep
- ◆ Exercise
- ◆ Eat a balanced diet
- ◆ Balance work, play and rest

Meet Your Emotional Needs

- ◆ Connect with others
- ◆ Allow yourself to receive as well as give

Meet Your Psychological and Spiritual Needs

- ◆ Use spiritual resources
- ◆ If necessary, be willing to talk to mental health professionals



CERT:

The Community Emergency Response Team training program

Following a major disaster, professional first responders who provide fire and medical services will not be able to fully meet the demand. Factors, such as communication failures, road blockages and number of victims, will prevent people from accessing the emergency services they have come to expect at a moment's notice by calling 9-1-1. People will have to rely on each other to meet the immediate lifesaving and life-sustaining needs, particularly in isolated neighborhoods that may be cut off from main roads for a period of time.

The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program was developed in 1985 by the Los Angeles City Fire Department to provide basic training in safety and lifesaving skills for the general public. It has since been adopted and enhanced by FEMA and the National Fire Academy. The course is now recognized nationwide and many thousands of citizens have been trained.



The CERT training classes contain the following modules:

1. Disaster Preparedness and Psychology
2. Fire Suppression
3. Medical Operations
4. Light Search and Rescue
5. Terrorism Overview
6. Team Organization
7. Disaster Simulation Exercise

The City of Malibu offers free CERT training several times each year. Announcements of class schedules are made in the local newspapers as well as on the City's cable TV channel (TV-3) and website (www.ci.malibu.ca.us).

Malibu Community Emergency Response Team

Comprised of volunteers who have graduated the CERT training program, the mission of Malibu CERT is to provide assistance to the City of Malibu during emergencies and disasters and to educate and promote disaster preparedness to all citizens.

Malibu CERT can assist with evacuation areas, Red Cross shelters, radio communications, Emergency Operations Center activations, first aid, CPR, triage and more.

VOLUNTEERISM

“California’s emergency personnel are the best in the country, but we still need individuals and families to bear responsibility for their safety and the safety of loved ones. So let’s be smart, be responsible, be prepared and be ready for when the next disaster strikes our state”

-Maria Shriver, First Lady and Honorary Chair of



Malibu has developed several volunteer emergency response resources, including the City of Malibu Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), the Malibu/Las Virgenes Arson Watch, The American Red Cross, the Malibu Disaster Medical Team, the Disaster Communication Service (DCS), and others. If you would like information about how you may become a part of the community’s volunteer efforts, contact the Emergency Services Coordinator at City Hall on 310-456-2489 extension 260.

Keep this handbook in a specific location where all family members can find it. Additional copies of this handbook may be obtained from Malibu City Hall (310) 456-2489.

Information in this handbook was compiled from and checked by authoritative emergency services sources. While every reasonable effort has been made to insure its accuracy, the City of Malibu is not responsible and assumes no liability for any actions undertaken by any person utilizing information contained in these handbook pages.





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